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The International Socialist.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Australia, 4/- per year; 1/- per quarter.
Postage added to other countries.

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payable at HAYMARKET Post Office,
Sydney, and address them to the Manag-
er "I.S.", 115 Goulburn St., Sydney,
N.S.W.The Progress of
Revolution.

GERMANY AGAIN THE STORM-CENTRE

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM recognises
that a complete state of communism cannot
be reached by any one country alone while
the rest of the world is organised capitalist
really. No country can abandon its own so-
cial structure intact, nor fail to cause modifi-
cations in the structure of other countries, so
long as those countries maintain a different
plane of social development. Consequently
it is absolutely essential to the preservation
of the Russian Revolution, which is now an
international phenomenon, that the countries
of Europe should become the scene of work-
ing class revolutions, that the extent of the
proletarian revolution should come to be de-
termined by the artificial boundaries of na-
tional states, and become international in
scope. That the proletarian leaders of Russia
fully realise this has been abundantly
clear by their repeated championing to the
workers of every country to carry the class
war to the point of ejecting the master class
from their domination of the state and their
selves assuming control of its functions. It is
in the slogan "Workers of all countries
unite" that the proletarian of the working
class dictatorship of Russia is to be found,
equally with the international recognition of
that country herself.

Bolshevism, therefore, became the new
name for international socialism and, follow-
ing the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the ces-
sation of hostilities on the Western Front, it
began to take on a really aggressive interna-
tional aspect. Political and newspaper hacks
throughout the world raised the cry that
Lenin had imperialist intentions, and cited
every instance of trouble in Asia and Africa as
having been engineered by Bolshevik agents.

France and England, freed from the humani-
tarian task of blockading Germany, turned
their attention to Russia and took up an atti-
tude that was really kable for its lack of finesse
thoroughness. Nevertheless intervention was

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carried out on a larger scale than was pub-
licly admitted; and the spread of Bolshev-
ism into other countries it was proposed to
check by a "cordon sanitaire." Both of
these undertakings were well received
throughout the world, especially the proposi-
tion to quarantine Bolshevism by those who
so loudly proclaim that the foreign agitator
is at the root of all industrial trouble.

As time went by the problems centering
round the efficient management of the indus-
tries and of food production in Russia became
of paramount importance. The resumption
of commercial relations with other countries,
which would enable the Soviet Government to
exchange surplus raw materials for the many
commodities so necessary to the proper work-
ing and development of industry and agriculture
in Russia. These circumstances quite natu-
rally forced the Soviet Government to seek
trade relations with the Allies. The Soviet
representative in the United States of Amer-
ica placed gigantic orders with various firms,
while here in Australia, though Peter Simon-
off, the unrecognised representative of the
Soviet Government, has requested the open-
ing of trade, the matter is apparently at a
standstill. However, Simonoff must not ex-
pect that the Prime Minister will play a lone
hand in international matters, which are de-
cided at meetings of the British Cabinet, at
Number 10, Downing Street, London. The re-
sumption of trade with other countries
was the chief problem confronting the Bol-
shevik ministers until the so-called counter-
revolution in Germany a few days ago. Ob-
viously, for the Soviets to participate in inter-
national commerce, would necessitate certain
concessions to, and compromise with the out-
side capitalist world. These would certainly
be commercial, and mean the continuance of
the exploitation of the Russian workers. But
the essential fact of Soviet Russia would re-
main—the working class dictatorship. The
course of action necessarily exposed the Al-
lies to a hard choice, and it is here that it may
be seen that the preservation of the working
class government of Russia depends upon the
revolutionary action of the workers of the
world.

The possibility of a working class dicta-
torship in Germany as indicated by the success
of the Red Guards, under the guidance of the
Spartacists, now transfers the centre of world
politics to Germany, and makes that country
the pivot of the world revolution. As one
would expect, it is in the industrial centres
that the proletariat first gained the ascend-
ancy, but the fact of a situation necessitating
demanding revolutionary action by the workers
causes the action to be of a spontaneous char-
acter, bursting forth in every part of the
country. The time and success of the social
revolution depends upon universally existing
conditions, and is therefore a matter of in-
ternational action, not of complete organization
with a centralised control. These conditions
being seemingly fulfilled, it may not be pos-
sible to expect that, with the bitter expe-
rience of the past sixteen months, the Spartac-
ists may be able to give Hindenburg, Dr.
Kapp and the self-styled socialists there a per-
manent rest from their arduous labors in di-
recting the workers of Germany.

A Proletarian Dictatorship once estab-
lished in Germany immediately changes the whole
European and international situation. The
rule of the Soviet then extends from Vlad-
ivostok to the Rhine, except in the Slav and
Danube states, and in the Scandinavian Penin-
sular. The industrial development of both
Germany and Russia could now proceed, and
the defence of the Spartacist Revolution be
made secure with the aid of Red troops from
Russia. Such conditions as these would make
the onward march of the world revolution in-
evitable. What action the French, Italian
and English nations would take at this point
it is unwise to discuss. For the purpose of
preserving their indemnity interests, an at-
tempt to garrison allied troops throughout Ger-
many might be undertaken, but whether this
could be carried out on an extensive scale is
exceedingly doubtful, in view of the economic
discontent and the growth of revolution feel-
ing in the chief Allied countries. The latest
information from Europe points to early in-
tervention in Germany; it also suggests that
the revolutionaries may be stronger than the
Allies care to admit. At the same time, this
must not be taken as a positive indication of
revolutionary strength in Germany, for the
master class, especially of the Allies, always
endeavor to deal with a revolt in its incipient
stage, to nip it in the bud. Counter-revolution
in advance—crushing the revolutionaries be-
fore concerted and widespread action is pos-
sible—forms an excellent policy for the master
class of all countries.

A new attitude on the part of the Commu-
nists of Russia may now be well expected.
We may look for a resumption of their for-
mer aggressiveness, and a heavy stress put
upon the "imperialist" phase of Bolshevism.
Until the revolution progresses from the Na-
tional to the International stage, Communism
must remain a theory, albeit a scientific one

INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND NOTES.

ITALY.

ROME.—A sensation was aroused here by
the return to the country as deputy of Fran-
cesco Misiano, refugee in Austria under sen-
tence of death for desertion from the army.
He was elected deputy from the Naples and
Caserta districts simultaneously, and returned
safely from Vienna.

Upon entering the chamber to take his seat
he was recognised by Premier Orlando, who
called on him to swear allegiance to the king.
Misiano rose and replied:

"I swear and predict the speedy triumph
of the Communist revolution."

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The government, thinking to hon-
or the city of Périgueux, sent it a number of
cannon to be placed in the public squares and
parks. By a unanimous vote, the citizens of
the city, which has a Socialist government,
refused these reminders of the war.

GERMANY.

Dr. T. Baur, the daily organ of the Com-
munist Party of Holland, publishes the
following list, showing the effect of prices
in Germany since the beginning of the year.
The mark is practically equivalent to the
Dollarschilling. The German pound (weight)
is slightly heavier than the English roughly
about 27 ounces. For the convenience of En-
glish readers the approximate price in English
is given in parentheses.

	Mark	Schilling	Dollars
Bread (per lb.)	194	276	2 3
Butter (per lb.)	220	325	3 3
Eggs (per lb.)	250	350	3 5
Flour (per lb.)	190	220	2 11
Wheat (per lb.)	225	250	2 3
Rice (per lb.)	225	250	2 3
Green beans (per lb.)	225	250	2 3
Green peas (per lb.)	225	250	2 3
Sugar (per lb.)	1000	1215	11 11
Tea (per lb.)	1700	2122	20 10
Marmalade (per lb.)	250	350	3 5
Shoe sales (per pair)	15.16	20.00	29 4

RUSSIA.

Allied Spies and the Counter-Revolutionaries
Nikolai Petrov, in "L'Humanité," summar-
ises from "Pravda" a report of the Extra-
ordinary Commission for combating counter-re-
volution, concerning a plot to land over Petro-
grad to Yudenich at the time of the latter's
on five last October. Our French comrade,
it should be observed, does not mention the
fact that the Soviet Government had become
aware of the plot through the capture of a
number of letters and documents, relative to
reactionary agents in Soviet Russia, with the
Tsarist general Grishin Almazov, on the Cas-
pian Sea.

"Until today," writes "Pravda," with
Extraordinary Commission considered the
Russian counter-revolution and foreign es-
pionage to be two completely independent or-
ganisations. The plot now discovered shows
that, while high officials of the old regime,
generals, Cadets, Mensheviks, etc., were im-
plicated, they played only a secondary part
by the side of the Eastern agents, who were
the inspiring and directing force.

It was predicted to originate a name at the
moment of Yudenich's attack. The anti-Bol-
shevik troops would be commanded by Col-
onel Lunkevich, the naval forces by Admiral
Razvozov. Professor Bykov, formerly of the
Imperial Privy Council, was to be chief of the

With the Communists of 1848, it must be said
that we disdain to conceal our views; it must
be an international revolution.

The situation in Germany must therefore
be given pre-eminence, and the future devel-
opments in the relations between Japan and
United States become completely overshadowed.
The setting up of a working class govern-
ment in Germany would cause the Slav and
Danube States to be hemmed in by "red"
countries, while the position of France and
Italy would be indeed precarious, and England
would find that not even the silver sea would
any longer serve her "in the office of a wall."
Urged by their own conditions, inspired by
the deeds of their comrades on the mainland,
the English workers will surely become "a
happy breed of men," and England, no longer
a "teeming womb of royal kings," but the
"other Eden, demi-paradise," and the "envy
or less happier lands"—Australia.

—A.T.B.

counter-revolutionary government, assisted by
a certain Albrecht and by Weber, formerly Im-
perial State Secretary. All these members of
the "National Centre" were in direct contact
with the agents of the British Government
amongst them Zavoiko, the trusted agent of
the War Office, against whose monarchism
trigues even Kerensky protested in 1917 and
1918. The principal agent of British es-
pionage at Petrograd was Mme. Petrovskaya,
member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party
and a member of the Communist Party since
January, 1919. In her deposition, she states
that she was in close relations with an En-
glish agent, Mr. Paul Duke. (This is well-
known some time after this man began pub-
lishing his sensational stories in the "Times"
and elsewhere.)

Amongst the other British agents, the
traitorous Commission discovered the name
of a certain Gibson, whose duty it was to
ply the White Guards with money. It was
established, however, that, with all their En-
glish and French gold, the counter-revol-
utionaries were not able to assemble more
than 300-350 men!

"This story," concludes Andre Pierre, "re-
minds us of the many previous plots and es-
spionage revealed to us by Sadoul and La
Marchand. The representatives of the British
have behaved in Russia like a band of
housebreakers and apaches."

Red Army Orders, January 13th, 1920

"The Populaire" has received from
Stockholm a Communist organ "Vans" con-
taining the following extract from Army Orders
of January 13th, of the Workers' and Peasants'
Army:—"The principal problem of the
armies of the southern front was to annihilate
the Volunteer Army of Denikin and to capture
the Don and Rostov territory. This problem
has been solved. The Red troops have an-
nihilated 900 volunteers, from Orel to the Sea of
Azov. The Volunteer Army, reinforced by
the cavalry of Mamontov, has been defeated.
His debris has been dissipated in all direc-
tions. The booty on the Southern Front
amounts to 750 guns, 550 machine guns, 2
armoured trains, 11 tanks, hundreds of loc-
omotives, thousands of trucks, and a great
quantity of war material and prisoners of
war" (over 35,000).

The Unpopular Bolsheviks.

At the recent re-election of the Petro-
grad Soviet, says a Basel telegram to "Le Popu-
laire," 279,000 electors sent 1,885 representa-
tives, of whom 1539 were Bolsheviks.—"The
Call," Eng.

Budapest.—In an attempt to wipe out the
last trace of the Bela Kun Communist regime,
the White Terror troops of Horthy robbed
Nepszava, the Budapest Peoples' house, the
centre of Bela Kun's activities.

According to the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung,
the officers of the Horthy forces had boasted
openly that they entered Budapest.

After the entry of the reactionary forces
into Budapest a mob was organised to rob
Nepszava. The police were notified and re-
quested for protection. They merely marked time
the mob marched against Nepszava in the
daylight, carrying instruments of destruction.

They raided the building, sacked the val-
uable library, wrecked the printing shop,
smashed the linotype machines and damaged
the building itself to a great extent. The
damage is estimated at 20,000,000 kronen.

The mob consisted largely of students, half-
grown youths and riff-raff. Conspicuous
among the raiders were two priests.

The next day a squad of Horthy forces ap-
peared upon the scene and finished the
wrecking unimpeded. All over the wrecked
building placards were posted with the in-
scription: "Long live the Christian press!"

The impoverished workers of Budapest re-
joice at the occasion. They could do little
financially, but they came forward offering
their labour power freely in the work of re-
construction. Many offered their last pos-
sessions to aid in rebuilding their home.

Socialist members of the cabinet have been
urged to take drastic steps to protest this out-
rage.

The Danger of the
Whitley Scheme.AN ECONOMIC QUESTION.
PAMPHLET BY MOSES BARITZ.8d PER COPY, POSTED 4d. 2/- PER
DOZEN WHOLESALE.

Continued from front page.

Conditions will force the people to take action and gain their freedom, until then we can only endeavour to educate and organise as far as possible; so that their action will be intelligent when the time comes.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Ten days later the Bolshevik executive Committee were holding a meeting in Moscow. They were in session ten minutes when two bombs went off under the floor, killed 15 of them and wounded 65. Trotsky had been in the meeting ten minutes before. The secretary of the

Mr. McBride: Bad from the point of

Mr. McBride: Yes, and he repeated that doctrine to me.

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For sale at the A.S.P. Book Department, 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, at 6d per copy,
7d posted. Wholesale rate, 4/- per doz.

With a view to making the information contained in the pamphlet available to all students of the Russian Revolution, the Austro-Socialist Party is publishing it.

**A.S.P. Hall,
Liverpool St.**

Printed and Published by William Joseph Thomas, at 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, the Australian Socialist Party.

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